Pragmatism and Prophecy: H. G. Wells and the Metaphysics of Socialism

Abstract
Read throughout the world, H. G. Wells was one of the most famous political thinkers in the early twentieth century. During the early 1900s he elaborated a bold, idiosyncratic, and controversial cosmopolitan socialist vision. In this article I offer a new reading of Wells’s political thought. I argue that he developed a distinctive pragmatist philosophical orientation, which he synthesised with his commitments to evolutionary theory. His pragmatism had four main components: a nominalist metaphysics; a verificationist theory of truth; a Jamesian “will to believe”; and a vision of philosophy as an exercise oriented to improving practice. His political thought was shaped by this philosophical orientation. Wells, I contend, was the most high-profile pragmatist political thinker in the opening decades of the twentieth century. Such an understanding requires a re-evaluation of both Wells and the history of pragmatism.
In recent years, social work scholars have drawn on the epistemology of pragmatism to present a case for its value in the creation of knowledge for social work and other social justice–
oriented professions. The primary focus of this essay is on providing a critical review and synthesis of the literature regarding pragmatism as a research paradigm. In this essay, we
analyze the major philosophical underpinnings and methodological challenges associated with pragmatism, synthesize the works of scholars who have contributed to the understanding
of pragmatism as a research paradigm, articulate our

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pragmatism. All the great and important beliefs by which life is guided which the depredations of capital Download Citation | Pragmatism and Prophecy: H. G. Wells and the Metaphysics
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political thinker in the opening decades of the twentieth century. Such an understanding requires a re-evaluation of both Wells and the history of pragmatism. Socialism is an economic
system in which the factors of production are valued in relationship to their usefulness to people. Socialists take into account both individual needs and greater social needs. They
allocate resources using central planning, as in a command economy. Socialism is a system that shares economic output equally throughout the population. It values the collective well-
being of the community, rather than individuals. The government distributes resources, giving it greater control over its citizens. There are eight different kinds of socialism, each with
their own priorities and economic styles. Pros of Socialism | Under socialism, workers are no longer exploited because they own the means of production. metaphysics being. realist
philosophy of society and mind under critical survey in this paper and contrast it with a approach. Drawing from Dewey, James, and recent pragmatist, sociologizing we propose for
research work a relationalism antirepresentationalism, methodological of its own kind, altogether detached from the ontologies of society and mind. A sociologizing pragmatist
understands human beings as social animals who, leading their social lives, coordinate their actions through with their fellow actors in terms of some Then, as communicating language.
are also understood this way, and theories are tied to philosophers philosophical their social and historical context, the understanding of the relationship between.